Amnsements.

ARBEY'S THEATRE-S:15-The Trigane. ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-8:15-The Fatal Card.
AMBROSE PARK-3-8:15-Black America. AMERICAN THEATRE-2-8-Charlotte Corday

COLUMBUS THEATRE-2-8:15-Tennessee's Pardner, DALYS THEATRE-2-8:15-A Gaiety Girl. EMPIRE THEATRE-2-8:15-Sowing the Wind. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE 2 S:10-His Wife's Father, GARDEN THEATRE 2 S:15-Trilby.

GARRICK THEATRE-2-Prince Karl-8:30-Beau Brum HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-2-8:15-Twentieth Century HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-2-8:15-Pudd'nhead Wil-

KOSTER & BIAL'S-2:15-8:30-Vaudeville. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN AMPHITHEATRE-8:15-

PALMER'S THEATRE-2-8:15-Little Christopher PROCTOR'S THEATRE-11 a. m. to 11 p. m.-Vaude-

STANDARD THEATRE-2:15-8.30-Too Much Johnson. TERRACE GARDEN-Der Obersteiger.

366 FIFTH-AVE, -9 a. m. to 6:30 p. m. and 8 to 10 p. m.

-Art Loan Exhibition.

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Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture. Great Variety of Style and Price. T. G. SELLEW. No. 111 Fulton-st. N. T.

The Brevoort House, contrary to rumor, is pen, and will remain so with extensive improvements.

stated.

CITY POSTAGE.—The law requires that a 1-cent postage stamp be affixed to every copy of the Daily, Sunday or Semi-Weekly Tribune mailed for local delivery in New-York City. This postage must be paid by subscriber. Readers are better served by buying their aeriber. Readers are better served by buying their
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New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1895.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Foreign.-The session of the German Reichstag was ended. === The anniversary of Queen Victoria's birthday was celebrated; among those knighted was Henry Irving. ==== The Russians were reported to have occupied Kirin, in Manchuria, === The steamer Lucania made a new record from New-York to Queenstown. Nasrulla Khan, second son of the Ameer of Af chanistan, was received at London Domestic .- The Governor at Albany signed the

Capitol bill, according to which the Capitol is to be finished by contract, instead of by day labor. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church resolved to raise a \$1,000,000 Reunion Fund: the temperance question and other important matters were considered. === The Voorhees Investigating Committee, at Trenton, heard testimony regarding the big fees of Allan McDermott and B. F. Lee, Chancery and Su-McCulloch died at his home in Washington. The prizes to be contended for at the L. A. W National meet in Asbury Park, N. J., were announced.

City and Suburban.-Inspector Williams was betired by the Police Board under the twentyfive-year law on a pension of \$1,750 a year. The Democratic Editors' Association held their annual dinner at Delmonico's; President Cleveland sent a letter on sound money, and speeches were made by Senator Hill, Controller Eckels and others. === It was announced that some one who wished to remain anonymous, had given central building, to cost about \$250,000, to the w-York University. — General Harrison ewed the great Brocklyn Sunday-school pain which over 80,000 children marched.

publi library made up of the Astor and Lenox lit rares and the Tilden Trust Fund was filed tolomon H. Mann, who was shot by David H. Harnigan Thursday evening, died in Flower Hospita, === The trial heats of the intercolle etic games were held at Berkeley Oval. The stock market was strong and closed generally Nigher.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Fair in morning; showers later in the day. Temperature yesterday: L west, 58 degrees; highest, 81 de-

The Investigating Committee at Trenton has finished one stage of its work, and will devote the next ten days to preparing a report to be litted on the reassembling of the Legislature on June 4. An important part of the report will doubtless consist of recommendations of legislation designed to prevent such abuses as those which have been exposed. Yesterday's session was devoted to an inquiry regarding the large fees received by Allan McDermott, clerk of the Chancery Court, and Benjamin F. Lee, clerk of Supreme Court. These men have been making \$15,000 or \$16,000 a year out of the State committee is expected to devise some way of reducing the excessive cont of their work.

In pursuance of a resolution previously taken the Board of Police yesterday adopted a care fully prepared plan for the examination of all persons recommended by the principal political parties for election officials. Substantially it is to be a Civil Service examination, though, of course, without the competitive feature. As more than 11,000 election inspectors, poll clerks and ballot clerks have to be selected, the work entailed upon the Bureau of Elections will be considerable. It is hoped, however, to complete it in the space of ten days. Examinations in the case of election officials have been unknown in past. The reform now to be introduced is of the first fruits of the reorganization of the

On such a day as yesterday the "May walk" of the Brooklyn Sunday-school children could not fail to be gratifyingly successful in all respects. It was simply a perfect day for this function. which is the top and crown of the Sunday-school year in our sister city. It is estimated that not less than 80,000 children took part in the parade, or parades rather, for it would be a difficult, if ossible, thing to mass this juvenile army in a single column in any one place. Even in several divisions it is a spectacle as impressive es it is unique. Brooklyn gives itself up heart and soul to Anniversary Day-once most felicitously characterized by Mr. Beecher as "St. Chil-dren's Day." Yesterday the distinguished guests from any source until the last few years. The

President Harrison and Prince Francis Joseph | was the endowment of its Medical College. The of Battenberg.

Governor Morton has signed the bill providing for the completion of the Capitol, and there is a good prospect that the present generation will see the big building finished. Practically all of the remaining work is to be done by contract; at which prospect there is cause for rejoicing. Already about \$21,000,000 has been spent on the pile. In the opinion of some good judges, \$15,-000,000 would be a fair price for this if it had been contract work. The people can thus see what the day's-work system has cost them. It is dimated that \$3,000,000 more must be spent to on the finishing touches. Let us hope that the cost will be no greater, but at all events the Capitol should be completed as soon as possible.

In view of the great privileges which they en joy, most of the street railroad companies of New York pay practically nothing into the city treas ury. The obligations on many lines are small, but even in the matter of car licenses they are slack in making payments and show much ingenuity in inventing excuses for not handing over the modest sums demanded. In the case of those companies which have agreed to make considrable payments in return for the privilege of changing their motive power there is anything but alacrity in fulfilling their pledges. The Broadway and Seventh Avenue concern is a

notorious offender. The "Huckleberry" Company, north of the Harlem, appears to be a law anto itself in this as well as other matters. Some means should be found for bringing all the surface companies to time; and in particular pains should be taken in granting franchises hereafter to see to it that those receiving them render

something like a fair equivalent.

POLICE REFORMS.

It is a remarkable change which has come over the Police Department in the last few weeks, one which it will take New-York people some time to comprehend in its fulness. The new spirit is indicated by the way the Commissioners are performing their duties, by their attitude toward the public, and by the readiness which typical exponents of the old police methods show to retire from a Force in which they realize there is no longer to be a field for brutal ity, blackmailing or loose discipline. Commissioner Roosevelt made a short address on Thurs day evening before a meeting of the City Vigilance League. It was nowise meant to be a remarkable speech nor one of sensational import. Its sentiments expressed by any ordinary trustee to those whom he served would have sounded commonplace, so much would their friendly relations be considered a matter of course. Yet there was something in Mr. Roosevelt's words which, coming from a Police Commissioner, had a sound of novelty, indicated a policy worldwide in its difference from that which has so long oppressed the people of this city. "In this work," said Mr. Roosevelt, "we must have the help of the outsiders. I want to say to you that if you know of any abuse you will be doing a kindness by calling "our attention to it." Who before ever heard of a citizen being officially encouraged to make complaint of the shortcomings of a New-York policeman? For years the experience of citizens has been that the police authorities were banded together to resist all efforts for the punishment of wrongdoers among them, and to throw obstacles in the way of outsiders who sought to force them to do their duty. That the police exist to serve the people instead of the people existing to furnish support for the police is a proposition which, coming in soher earnest from a Police Commissioner, may well cause uneas!

ness in the department. That this declaration should be immediately followed by the retirement of the man who more than any other typified to the public police brutality and contempt for the rights of citizens is noteworthy as a coincidence, if not as indicating the determination of officers who have no use for a reformed Police Force to take pattern from the patrolman arraigned the other day and "throw up their tin" rather than be held to strict discipline by a "tough Board." The Commissioners had no option but to retire Inspector Williams on his application. He had been twenty-nine years in the department, there were no charges pending against him, and by law he was entitled to his pension. But that fact does not diminish the regret that he should for the rest of his life draw \$1,750 a year as a reward for his career of clubbing and intimidation. He has been an influence of evil in the Police Force, and his retirement on almost any terms is for the interest of the city. If it is followed by other vacancies in high places, the department and the public will be benefited.

The campaign for a reformed and reorganized Police Force has evidently begun in carnest, and the manner in which it is being carried on does great credit to the Commissioners. They are teaching their subordinates discipline and courtesy, are carrying on police trials in a way to strike terror to delinquents, and are making Mulberry-st, an extremely unpleasant place for a person, be he patrolman or chief, who is not in sympathy with a radical reform in the conduct of the department. They are also teaching New-Yorkers a lesson. That is, that it is men, and not systems, that make good government. There has been a great deal of talk and worry and fault-finding about the number of men who should constitute the Police Board. Some said the liberties of the people could only be trusted to four. Others were convinced that honest administration could only be had with one. To both, numbers were as vital a matter as they were in the Pythagorean philosophy. But as one honest man is better than four dishonest ones, four honest men are better than a single dishonest one, and the whole question goes back to the character of the appointing power. Mayor Strong was determined to have a thorough reform of the Police Force. He appointed four Comnissioners, carefully selected for their ability to bring it about. They are proving that integrity, determination and understanding are more valuable aids to governmental reform than any kind of theories concerning the organization of boards.

THE UNIVERSITY'S NEW BUILDING.

Following closely upon Dr. Low's gift of a new library building to Columbia College comes the gratifying announcement of a similar and comparably great gift to the University of the City of New-York. A friend of that Institution agrees to defray the entire expense of erecting a great central building on University Heights. No definite sum is named, and no restriction i set upon the cost. The giver desires, however, that the building shall in appearance and commodiousness by entirely suited to its surroundings and purpose, and, according to plans and estimates tentatively prepared some time ago, it is understood that the cost will be at least \$250,-000, and perhaps more. The only positive condition made by the University's benefactor is that his name shall not be made known. It would be pleasant for the public to know him and thank him by name. But its gratitude to him will be none the less because he modestly prefers to remain unknown.

We have said this gift is comparable with that just made to Columbia. That is true, although, measured by dollars, it may not be more than one-fourth as great. The University, despite its magnificent record for scholarship and its unsurpassed achievements in science and invention has always been poor in purse. It has had no

removal of the University College from Washington Square to University Heights was a formidable and costly undertaking, and it was feared on the new site would be meagre. But such is not to be the case. A fine Hall of Languages and Chemical Laboratory have already been provided, with several minor buildings and a capital gymnasium and athletic field. Encouraging progress has also been made on a fund for a large dormitory and refectory. Now comes this generous gift of a great central building, to stand on the west side of the quadrangle. It is to contain the library, with ample room for a million volumes; the museum, already rich in precious relies; an assembly hall, with sittings for at least 1,000 persons, for commencements and other gatherings, and the various faculty rooms and other administrative offices. The value of such a building to the University will be above all

estimate. Nor will its value to the general public be insignificant. It will form the third in a triple series of great public libraries in this city. The combination of the Astor, Lenox and Tilden libraries will serve the lower and central parts of the north and west of Central Park will have its intellectual centre in the Columbia College Library, on Morningside Heights. But Manhattan Island is not all of New-York. The North Side, beyond the Harlem, comprises nearly one-half the area of the city, and already has a vast population. Within the lifetime of men now living it may well become as populous as Manhattan Island is to-day. It will be the privilege of the University in the building now provided for to furnish that great region with a public library adequate to its needs. In this view of the case tens of thousands who have no immediate interest in the University as a seat of academic instruction have cause to hall with enthusiastic gratitude the announce

ment we make to-day. Beyond all that, every citizen of New-York is entitled to pride in the progress made by the University. There is no room for jealousy be tween the two great institutions of learning which adorn the city. New-York is big enough for them both, and for the abundant usefulness and prosperity of both. If years ago the University seemed to languish in material affairs, it never for a day relaxed its marvellous intellectual activity. In recent years, under the phenomenally energetic and enterprising lead of Chancellor MaeCracken, it has amply made up all lost time It has made such material progress as few other colleges have, in like circumstances, made, and has at the same time splendidly maintained and even advanced its standards of scholarship. But it will be strange, and not overcreditable to the community, if these achievements are regarded merely with idle satisfaction. They should stimulate the generosity of New-York, as well as its pride, and call forth other rich gifts and great endowments, until in all the equipments wellexpended wealth can procure the University stands second to none, and fully worthy of the city whose name it bears.

THE POWER OF THE PRESS.

That was a high tribute to the power of the press which the Hon. John Fox delivered with his usual eloquence in welcoming the Deme eratic editors to the Democratic Club. "Whe the almost omnipotent press of the country," said he, "sends her able and astute-minded editors to the council-board of the Nation, where, aided by the fearless wisdom of our honored Presi dent, Grover Cleveland, joined to the unswerv "ing loyalty and statesmanship of that noble "Democrat, David B. Hill, they will instruct and 'guide the Democracy of the State and steer it clear of the rock of internal discord, we may indeed look forward to the certain Democratic victories and triumph of good government. The language is ornate and the prophecy glow ing; but who shall say the picture is overdrawn When the Democratic press of the State through "her able and astute-minded editors" unites with Grover Cleveland and David B. Hill in steering the Democracy clear of "the rock of internal disorl" it will demonstrate its claim to being not only "almost," but absolutely "omnipotent"; and then we may look for Democratic victories or almost anything else, which at the present moment seems indefinitely remote. But we do not understand that the Honorable Mr. Fox conditioned his tribute to the power of the press upon any contingency. He described it as already "almost omnipotent." It was handsomely said, and no doubt gratefully appreciated.

We take leave, however, to put our "able and astute-minded" visitors on their guard against taking the glowing periods of the Honorable Mr. Fox's oratory with too much literalness. only Mr. Fox's indulgence in hyperbole, but other things which have no doubt fallen under the ob servation of our visitors may have had a ten dency to give them notions of the power of the press which are hardly warranted by cold facts Take, for instance, the influence of the great newspapers of the metropolis, first, in the enact ment of the income tax by the last Congress, and second, in the annulment of the act by the Supreme Court decision declaring it unconstitutional. Now if large type were as convincing as it is startling, and if iteration and reiteration were corroboration, no doubt would remain in the mind of any intelligent reader of "The New-York World" concerning the sole and absolute responsi bility of that very able newspaper for the enact ment of the tax, Congress having merely read the cogent and forcible arguments in its favor which the "able and astute-minded editors" of that journal presented, and under their direction passed the bill. And yet it is probably susceptible of proof that outside of Printing House Square in this city there are few intelligent persons who take that view. The overwhelming majority of newspaper readers even of readers of "The blame Congress for it, and not "The World," notwithstanding the manifest willingness of that newspaper to bear the whole respon

Then there is the decision of the Supreme Court declaring the tax unconstitutional. If our visitors have perused the columns of our uptown con temporary, "The New-York Herald," in its recent issues, they have doubtless observed the prevalence, in the neighborhood of the office of that enterprising and public-spirited newspaper, of a positive conviction that it was "The Herald" that declared the act unconstitutional, and that the majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court had the good sense to adopt the arguments which it has been setting forth with great learning for several months, and lend to its judgment the formality of the Court's approval and official record. Now, while it may be true that the effect tive reasoning and incontrovertible logic of our contemporary on this great question have had a powerful effect upon people in the neighborhood of Herald Square, including the blinking owls and the bronze persons who hammer out the noon and midnight hours, it is only fair to say that most readers even of "The Herald"-have a notion that the Supreme Court was influenced rather more by Mr. Joseph H. Choate than by the "able and astute-minded editors" of "The Herald." From a professional point of view we regret that we are compelled to say this. For we would like to believe in the omnipotence of the press; or, if not in its absolute, its "almost" omnipotence. It might interfere with the practice of eminent lawyers, but what a boon it would be to humanity!

We are led to make these observations for the benefit of our "able and astute-minded" visitors because it is to be feared that if they carry home

who viewed the marching columns included ex- largest gift to it before the one announced to-day with them the notions of omnipotence which the Honorable Mr. Fox's oratory and the editorial utterances of the great newspapers above named may have engendered, they will be in danger of overestimating their potency. For all the pothat for a long time its architectural equipment litteal, social, commercial and industrial move ments among their constituents they may properly claim credit, of course, but we sincerely hop they will draw the line at the operations of natu ral causes-changes in the weather, and the progress of the crops.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

One of the talesmen examined yesterday with reference to his fitness to try Inspector McLaughlin was a citizen bearing the respectable name of Edward Ennis. Mr. Ennis answered the quetions put to him in a frank and straightforward manner, indicating the possession of qualities which are excellent in themselves and often com bined with others in the formation of an admirable character. Mr. Ennis sells ardent spirits and presumably also "soft stuff" at retail or Ninth-ave., and is therefore engaged in a lawful pursuit. It is not surprising that he unhesitatingly disclosed this fact, of which there was n antecedent reason for supposing that he was in city, and that portion of Manhattan Island lying the least ashamed. But the next question asked by Mr. Daniel G. Rollins, of counsel for the people, would probably have elicited an evasive answer from many New-York liquor-dealers in circumstances similar to those surrounding Mr. Ennis, "Keep open on Sunday?" inquired Mr. Rollins, "Got to do it; no money in the place if I didn't," responded Mr. Ennis. "And how long has this been going on?" "Twenty years." concise and illuminating dialogue. Mr. Ennis was excused from jury duty in the case of Inspector McLaughlin

We cordially commend the candor of Mr. Ennis It saved time, which is exceedingly valuable, as the bills for the recent mistrial abundantly prove It kept out of the jury-box a citizen whose preence there is not absolutely indispensable to the cause of justice, and it enabled Mr. Ennis to resume without delay the dispensation of various popular fluids on Ninth-ave., in cheerful expectation of more than offsetting his weekday losses by the gains of Sunday. Nor have we any doubt that Mr. Ennis left the precincts of the court exbilarated by the consciousness that he had acquitted himself well, having given entirely patural, suitable and satisfactory answers to questions which might have embarrassed a foolish and timorous person in his situation. It should be observed that Mr. Ennis did not intimate that he took pleasure in the mere act of violating the law by keeping his establishment open on Sunday, but rather conveyed the impression that he would prefer to obey the law except for the necessity of making his business profitable. "Got to do it," is the way he explained the matter. Not having access to Mr. Ennis's books, we are unable to state how large a loss he has to re coup on Sundays; but Ninth-ave, being a thoroughfare well adapted to the exercise of his voca tion, it may be reasonable to assume that the amount is not excessively discouraging. If such is the case, then the question arises whether Mr. Ennis by greater diligence and more careful attention to the tastes of his constituency might not be able to avoid the necessity of disregarding

This is a point which it might be proper for th public authorities to investigate. Of course they should proceed cautiously and with constant regard to Mr. Ennis's private interests. An abrupt and unmannerly intrusion upon his privacy, or even upon his publicity, would be intolerable; but if he were approached in a proper spirit he might consent to look into his affairs a little more closely that he has hitherto done during the last twenty years, with reference to the practicability of doing business only six days in the week. And if perchance he were led to think such a course feasible and should conclude to example and a great reform be started without any further demand upon the time and attention of the Legislature, the Excise Board or the Police Department.

THE BOYCOTT OF UNION SEMINARY.

The action of the Presbyterian General Assembly in boycotting Union Seminary will, of course, please the conservatives in the Church; for it is a consistent and necessary result of the policy they have adopted toward that institution ever since the teachings of Professor Briggs came into question. Indeed, we may go further, and say that they could not honorably have adopted any other course. For, as they look at it, souldestfoying errors are taught in Union Seminary. errors which are not only contrary to Presbyterian theology, but subversive of the teachings of Christ. And the only logical thing, therefore, was for them to adopt the resolutions which they did in the General Assembly. These resolutions instruct and enjoin the Presbytery of New-York. and by implication, of course, all other Presby teries, "not to receive under its care for licensur "students who are pursuing or propose to pursu "their studies in theological seminaries respecting whose teaching the General Assembly dis-"avows responsibility." The great majority for the resolutions shows the strength of the cor servatives in the present General Assembly, while the adoption of the resolutions themselves proves that the conservatives have the courage of their convictions. They are not afraid of allenating the men of wealth and intelligence who, ever since the inception of the struggle, have been loyally standing up for Union, and who, it is evident, propose to continue doing so.

What the liberals think of the matter may be nferred from an article in this week's "Evangelist." "What right," the writer asks, "has the Assembly to say that the institution shall make any difference in his reception? If he passes a 'satisfactory examination on the required topics, it is nobody's business whether he comes from "approved Princeton or Allegheny, or disapproved Union, or from Andover or New-Brunswick, or from some monastery in Thibet. To make their overture thoroughly consistent, those brethren should have included in it the question as to the approval by the Assembly of the college from which a young man has grad-"uated, and the public school in which he has studied. The overture caps the climax of all recorded narrowness and intolerance. It would be an unbearable outrage, if it were not so petty "and pitiable." And he concludes by saying that if the Assembly adopts such a course, it "will "plunge sheer down from the sublime of injustice which has characterized some of its predecessors, to a depth of the ridiculous, where it will remain conspicuous and alone!"

Nevertheless, it will seem to many unbiassed people that the real victors in the contest are the iberals and Union Seminary. Though yet a minority in the Church, the liberals are the growing party, as the conservatives tacitly admit, by making such a fierce and unrelenting war against them. Young men are attracted to the liberal camp, and many of the Church's wealthy supporters have proclaimed their sympathies with it. Now, while doubtless the no-surrender policy of the conservatives has been dictated by loyalty to truth as they see it, that policy will help the liberals; for it will drive to their ranks many in the Church who have no special sympathy with liberal theology, but who believe that the questions at issue ought to be settled by mutual compromise and concession. And as to Union Semharv, it is evident that it will be able to do the work it has been established to do much better outside than inside the Church. For years its teachings and policy have been out of harmony

with the dominant teachings and policy of the Presbyterian Church; and the official recognition of that fact by the present General Assembly will help rather than hurt it. As a great undenominational school of theology, with a full and frank recognition of all the new light that modern Christian scholarship is throwing on the Christian religion, there is a splendid future before it, which there is good reason to believe its directors will take speedy measures to occupy. But until Presbyterianism becomes something different from what it is now, there is no room for it in the Presbyterian Church.

HOW THE COURT STANDS.

The division of the Supreme Court on the income tax does not indicate that partisan or geographical considerations, or even sympathy of opinion with the Presidents who appointed them, influenced the action of Justices. Party wise, there were two Republicans and two Democrats on each side, while the fifth Republican held the act constitutional in April, but, after it had been mutilated by the exemption of rents, concluded in May that it must be held invalid as a whole, Of the four Justices appointed by President Harrison, Brewer and Shiras voted against the law, but Brown and Jackson voted for it, and of the two Justices appointed by President Cleveland one was on each side, Chief Justice Fuller against and Justice White for the law. Justice Gray, appointed by President Arthur, was against the law, but Justice Harlan, appointed by President Hayes, was its most intemperate supporter. Thus the casting vote lay with Justice Field, who was appointed by President Lincoln, and Mr. Lincoln, as it happened, approved the income tax imposed during the War of the Rebellion.

Nor is there the geographical division that might have been expected. The Justice from Michigan, a State of much wealth, sided with three Southern Justices in upholding the law, while the Justice from Kansas, the hotbed of Populism, sided with the Justices from Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois and California in overthrowing it. The only tendency toward a sectional division appears in the support given to the act by all the Justices from the South, but one of the three and the most passionate was a Republican and a Union soldier.

Possibilities of a reconstruction of the Supreme Court are hardly worth discussing. Justice Jackson is in frail health, but if he were succeeded by another Democrat such as President Cleveland might select there would be no change as to the income tax. Justice Field is far advanced in years, but is so earnest in his opposition to this tax that it may be presumed he will not retire until he is certain that no revolution in the Court can thereby be created. Even should a vacancy occur during President Cleveland's term, it is highly probable that no one agreeing with him in opinion could be confirmed, for Senators Hill and Murphy and probably other Democrats would vote with the Republicans against such an appointment.

Nor is it conceivable that any act altering the constitution of the Court can be passed by the Congress elected last year, with its heavy Republican majority in the House. It is far more probable that any attempt now to revive an income tax by some new device would meet with the opposition of Justice Brown, of Michigan, who was one of those who held taxation of rents unconstitutional, but is supposed to have been governed largely as to the main question by the feeling that former decisions should not be reversed. That same feeling would hereafter justify refusal to reverse the decision which has at last been reached by the full Court, after a care and a thoroughness of hearing and rehearing almost without precedent.

WITH REFERENCE TO THE LONDON JUNKET

The Treasury junket approaches Europe in two sections. The first section consists of the make the experiment, others might follow his Hon. William E. Curtis, Assistant Secretary, and his fervent epinion of himself. The second, section consists of Mr. Logan Carlisle, the Secretary's hopeful son, and his various and conspleuous manners. The shock is thus broken. London will have a chance to rally from Curtis before young Carlisle descends upon it. Our Ambassathan a week in which to reassure his British friends.

Of course there is a reason, or at least a pretext, for a demonstration of such magnitude and importance as this. The country could not spare Curtis and young Carlisle all at once under ordinary circumstances, nor would England consent to them simultaneously were the conditions altogether or even approximately normal. Something in the nature of an upheaval was necessary in order to reconcile either country to the consummation. The fact is that, having sold our bonds to the Rothschilds, it devolved upon us to deliver the goods. The syndicate's profit on the transaction is very little more than \$10,000. 000, and, naturally, that fact increases our obligation to make things as pleasant and as easy as possible for the Rothschilds. If they had made a really handsome profit—say 50 or 75 per cent we might have been justified in requiring them to send for their property in the usual way, or at least to receive it through the ordinary channels of financial transactions. We could then with a clear conscience have asked them to designate an agent in this city-they have one here already, we believe-to whom the bonds could be consigned. But their profit is hardly worth mentioning-not much more than 16 per cent, it appears -and a sacred if melancholy sense of duty moves us to offices of sympathy and kindness. The least we can do is to equip and start this solemn expedition, and, generally, to testify in every imaginable way our respectful grief and admiration. We pay them, therefore, the tribute of Curtis and Carlisle. Curtis goes in advance, so that the English people can get used to brilliancy and glitter. Carlisle will follow so soon as he thinks London can stand the glare.

We do not wish to be told by captious and unreasonable persons that these bonds could have been delivered to their purchasers much more easily, expeditiously and cheaply; that they could have been turned over to the Rothschild agency in this city; that there is no danger of their loss by theft, since our system of registration makes their loss impossible; that even if there were danger, Curtis and Carlisle would be practically worthless as protectors. This is no time to think of cheapness or anything else that is sordid and unlovely. The only point of consequence is that we are doing the thing handsomely-sumptuously, in fact-as becomes a proud and grateful Nation. We have given the London syndicate our wealth and we send it to them on velvet. have revealed to them the fair fruits of our financial statesmanship-we could hardly do less than show them two of the finest specimens of our statesmen.

How much happier the Consecrated One would feel if he had only respected his own scruples and vetoed the Wilson bill with its monstrous income-

Three hundred young Catholic women of Danbury, Conn., have formed a solemn league and covenant that they will not marry any man who drinks intoxicating liquors, a determination worthy of respect, but which they are not all likely to adhere to. The social statistics of Danbury are not at hand, but it would surprise no one conversant with the habits prevailing New-England towns if the commune failed to register so many totally abstinent and therefore eligible youth, as candidates for the conjugal embraces of the females aforesaid. In that case if the latter seriously wanted husbands

they would have to emigrate, but in what region could they hopefully look for another order things? Their league and covenant is an index of the horror with which each one of them centemplates the possibility of taking to herself a husband who may turn out a drunkard. Their sentiment in this particular is a legitimate and natural one, but in the end they will have to take their chances. It should, however, be borne in mind by them that their influence in shaping the habits of their lords when they get them will be great enough, in many cases, to make a tippler of a teetotaller, or to work with equal force the other way, and this consciousness should pervade their lives, strengthening them for the domestic dury which we hope is to come to all of them whether all are so lucky at the outset as to get a strictly unsaturated article of husband or not.

PERSONAL.

Colonel John Bradbury and his wife, of Los Angeles, Cal., have started on a trip around the word, which is to be made in ninety days. A time limit to the trip has been set, because the Colonel cannot be out of the State for more than ninety days without forfeiting his position as executor of the Bradbury estate, and also because he has made a wager that he can accomplish the task in that time.

The Rev. Dr. Dewart has resigned the editor-ehip of "The Christian Guardian," the great Meth-odist paper of Canada, which he has held for twenty-six years.

Henry Wick, who has just died in Cleveland at the age of eighty-eight, was an oldtime resident of that city. As a banker and business man he was widely known throughout Ohio.

A handsome new Roman Catholic Church olored people, to be known as St. Katherine's, has just been opened in New-Orleans. In the opening sermon, Archbishop Janssens said: "This handsermon, Archbishop Janssens said: "This handsome building we owe to the generosity and liberality of good Mother St. Katherine, a pious and
generous lady, who was formerly one of the world's
petted darlings, daughter of the great banker,
Drexel, and who was known in the highest ranks of
society, of which she was an ornament and a
queen, as Miss Katherine Drexel. She renounced
the pomp and vanities of the world to become an
humble religieuse, and is consecrating the wealth
that was hers and her life's efforts to advance the
spiritual and temporal welfare of the children of
God. From the first day that I knew her she has
been doing good in one section of the country or
the other."

Although General O. O. Howard has declined the presidency of Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., he will deliver an annual course of lectures at that

Vice-President Stevenson will speak at the Illinois Federation of Labor demonstration in Chicago on July 4.

Dr. William Thornton, who has just died in Boston, was widely known as a student of philoso-phy; and he was the author of several medical works of value. He was a friend and co-worker of the late Professor Kingdon Clifford, of England, who was regarded by many as the greatest intellect since Sir Isaac Newton.

The Rev. Erastus Blakeslee, of Boston, is known throughout New-England as General Blakesice, because he won a brigadier-general's star in the war. He was a brilliant fighter, and commanded the cavalry from that State under Sheridan in the the cavalry from that State under Sheridan in the Wilderness campaign. General Blakeslee was a junior at Yale when the war broke out, and was one of the first to enlist from the town of Plymoth, where he was born in 1838. He rose from the ranks to the command of the 18th Cavalry from Connecticut in 1864, and was breveted brigadiergeneral in March, 1855. He was wounded in the battle of Ashland, Va. June 1, 1861, and was back at the head of his regiment for the fall campaign in the Shenandoah Valley that year.

Albert E. Hoyt, formerly Editor of "The Lockport Sun," has been appointed editor-in-chief of "The Albany Argus."

John Muir, the California naturalist and geologist, has written for the June "Century" an account of the largest glacier in the world,

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Byron Sturtevant, a grocer, of Port Ciyde, Me., is said to be the most obliging man in Maine. Re-cently one of his neighbors wanted his horse for the day. Mr. Sturtevant needed the horse in his delivery wagon, but he could not say no to his neighbor, so he let him have the horse, and wheeled his groceries about town on a wheelbarrow, going in some cases as much as a mile.

"Well, Jimmie, how much did you put in the Sunday-school box to-day?"
"Ten cents," said Jimmie. "It was good business, too. Teacher gave me a card for being the most generous boy in the class, and I swapped it off for a postage stamp worth fifteen cents with Billie Wilkins."—(Harper's Bazar.

"The Christian Work" somewhat flippantly suggests that the dress reformers get out a Bloomer Bible. But it will probably have to be content or at the Court of St. James's will have more with the "Breeches Bible," if, indeed, it is lucky enough to possess a copy of that far The way the woman idea is being exploited nowadays," it adds, "gives emphasis to the toast once offered by a gentleman at some Sorosial gathering, 'Woman-once man's superior, now his equal.' There is a biting sarcasm here which they may appropriate who will."

New Boarder-The sun never enters this room. Landlady-That will make it a half-crown more; you can sit by the window without danger of get-ting freckled.-(Spare Moments.

A gossipper in "The Washington Post" says that down in the Black Belt of Georgia a Presbyterian minister received a visit from a colored pastor who wanted counsel and advice. "Well, sir, it's jest this way," said he; "I'se done preached myself plumb out. I'se worked on election, sanctification, pre-destination, hell inside and out, till I couldn't say another word to save my life." His white brother suggested that he should preach a sermon, by way of change, with "Thou shalt not steal" for a text. "Well, boss, dat certainly is a good text; but I'm mons'ous 'fraid it will produce a coolness in

A poet bursts into song in "The Hartford Times"

A poet bursts into song in "The Hartford Times";

Tell me, where do the daisles grow?

With pleasure. There are several beds of them in Poquetanuck, we believe, where they may be said to be real thick. Also on Portipaug Hill, in Franklin, and Candlewood Hill, in North Stonington, and at Hog Pond, in Old Lyme. In fact, there are 4.750 square miles of the Nutmeg State where the daisles grow. A conundrum of far greater interest to Connecticut farmers would be: Where don't the daisles grow? Our obliging poet friend will please kindly tackle that.—(Norwich Evening Record.

"Amateur musicians," says a music teacher "The Philadelphia Record," "are often somewhat embarrassed by the unexpected query as to what key a piece of music is in when playing in company. They can tell on a little reflection, but an array of four or five sharps or flats is apt to temporarily confuse the best of them. Here is a simple little guide or reminder which, if rehearsed a few times, will always keep them right and ready to make a quick response to such a question. In con-nection with the major scale, just jot down this sentence, the capital letter beginning each word representing an additional sharp, from 1 to 6 God Deluged All Earth By Flood.' In the minor key the same rule obtains in connection with this amusing line, which was made up to accommodate the flats: 'Fat Baker Eating Apple Dumplings

Easily Answered.—The advanced woman's husband was gazing idly into the window of the second-hand store, where a number of mottoes were displayed. "What is Home Without a Mother?" he read, in letters of green and yellow worsted. "Hmh!" he muttered. "That is easy to answer. My family is most of the time."—(Indianapolis Jour-

The Tribune has received about a dose answer as to "Coin's Financial School." Among them all, the brief reply published in "The Banker's Magazine" and afterward issued in pamphlet form is, on the whole, the most complete. It is by no means ex-haustive in the matter of details, but the author has seized upon the prominent point in each chapter of "Coin's" book, and answered point by point in a terse and conclusive manner. This answer shows that every word is written by a man who thinks accurately upon financial questions, and who is above the clap-trap and cheap methods which are ninent in the book written and published by W. H. Harvey.

Still Room for Research.—"What is this new sub-stance I hear so much about?" asked the eminent scientist's wife.
"What new substance, my dear?"
"The element in the air that has just been de-

rected."

"Oh, that, my dear," he answered, beaming over his spectacles with the good nature of superior wisdom, "is known as argon."

"Oh."

"Yes. Its discovery is one of the most remarkable triumphs of the age. It has revolutionised some of the old theories; or at least it will revolutionise them before it gets through."

"What is it?"

"It's-er-a-did you say, 'What is it?"

"I said that."

"Well-ahem-you see, we haven't as yet discovered much about it except its name."—(Washington Star.